

MOST COMMONLY PRESCRIBED
PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATIONS

Antipsychotics

Antidepressants

Antianxiety

Stimulants

Mood Regulators

COMMONLY PRESCRIBED PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATIONS

Antipsychotics

(used in the treatment of schizophrenia and mania)

Typical Antipsychotics:

Haldol (haloperidol)
 Loxitane (loxapine)
 Mellaril (thioridazine)
 Moban (molindone)
 Navane (thiothixene)
 Prolixin (fluphenazine)
 Serentil (mesoridazine)
 Stelazine (trifluoperazine)
 Thorazine (chlorpromazine)
 Trifalon (perphenazine)

Atypical Antipsychotics:

Abilify (aripiprazole)
 Clozaril (clozapine)
 Risperdal (risperidone)
 Seroquel (quetiapine)
 Zyprexa (olanzapine)

Mood Stabilizers

(used in the treatment of bipolar disorder)

Depakene (valproic acid)
 Depakote
 Eskalith
 Lithobid (lithium)
 Lithonate
 Lithotabs
 *Lamictal (lamotrigine)
 *Neurontin (gabapentin)
 *Tegretol (carbamazepine)
 *Topamax (topiramate)

Antidepressants

Tricyclics:

*Anafranil (clomipramine)
 Asendin (amoxapine)
 Elavil (amitriptyline)
 Norpramin (desipramine)
 Pamelor (nortriptyline)
 Sinequan (doxepin)
 Surmontil (trimipramine)
 Tofranil (imipramine)
 Vivactil (protriptyline)

SSRIs:

Celexa (citalopram)
 Lexapro (escitalopram)
 *Luvox (fluvoxamine)
 Paxil (paroxetine)
 Prozac (fluoxetine)
 Zoloft (sertraline)

MAOIs:

Nardil (phenelzine)
 Parnate (tranylcypromine)

Others:

Desyreil (trazadone)
 Effexor (venlafaxine)
 Remeron (mirtazapine)
 Serzone (nefazodone)
 Wellbutrin (bupropion)

Anti-panic Agents

Klonopin (clonazepam)
 Paxil (paroxetine)
 Xanax (alprazolam)
 Zoloft (sertraline)
 *Antidepressants are also used in treatment of panic disorder.

Anti-obsessive Agents

Anafranil (clomipramine)
 Luvox (fluvoxamine)
 Paxil (paroxetine)
 Prozac (fluoxetine)
 Zoloft (sertraline)

Antianxiety Agents

Ativan (lorazepam)
 BuSpar (buspirone)
 Centrax (prazepam)
 *Inderal (propranolol)
 *Klonopin (clonazepam)
 Lexapro (escitalopram)
 Librium (chlordiazepoxide)
 Serax (oxazepam)
 *Tenormin (atenolol)
 Tranxene (clorazepate)
 Valium (diazepam)
 Xanax (alprazolam)
 *Antidepressants, especially SSRIs, are also used in the treatment of anxiety.

Stimulants

(used in the treatment of ADHD)

Adderall (amphetamine and dextroamphetamine)
 Cylert (pemoline)
 Dexedrine (dextroamphetamine)
 Ritalin (methylphenidate)
 *Antidepressants with stimulant properties, such as Norpramin and Wellbutrin, are also used in the treatment of ADHD.

Listed above are the brand names, followed by the generic in parenthesis. A second chart on the back of this sheet provides cross-referencing by generic name.

*Although this medication has been approved by the FDA for the treatment of other disorders, it has not been approved for this particular use. Some evidence of this medication's efficacy for such use does exist however. This type of medication use is referred to as "off label."

Remember, always consult your doctor or pharmacist with any specific medication questions

Generic Name	Brand Name	Current Uses
alprazolam	Xanax	anxiety, panic
amitriptyline	Elavil, Endep	depression (tricyclic)
amoxapine	Asendin	psychotic depression
amphetamine	Adderall	ADD
aripiprazole	Abilify	schizophrenia (atypical)
bupropion	Wellbutrin	depression, ADD
bupropion	BuSpar	anxiety
carbamazepine	Tegretol	bipolar disorder
chlorazepoxide	Librium	anxiety
chlorpromazine	Thorazine	schizophrenia (typical)
citalopram hydrobromide	Celexa	depression (SSRI)
clomipramine	Anafranil	OCD, depression (tricyclic)
clonazepam	Klonopin	anxiety
clonazepam	Tranxene	anxiety
clozapine	Clozaril	schizophrenia (atypical)
desipramine	Norpramin	depression (tricyclic), ADD
dextroamphetamine	Adderall, Dexedrine	ADD
diazepam	Valium	anxiety
divalproex sodium	Depakote	bipolar disorder
doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	depression (tricyclic)
escitalopram	Lexapro	depression (SSRI), anxiety
fluoxetine	Prozac	depression (SSRI), OCD, panic
fluphenazine	Prolixin, Prolixin Decanoate	schizophrenia (typical)
fluvoxamine	Luvox	OCD, depression (SSRI)
haloperidol	Haldol, Haldol Decanoate	schizophrenia (typical)
imipramine	Tofranil	depression (tricyclic), panic
lithium carbonate	Escalith, Lithobid	bipolar disorder
lithium citrate	Cibalith S	bipolar disorder
lorazepam	Ativan	anxiety
loxapine	Loxitane	schizophrenia (typical)
maprotiline	Ludiomil	depression (tricyclic)
mesoridazine	Sereniti	schizophrenia (typical)
methylphenidate	Ritalin	ADD
mirtazapine	Rameron	depression
molindone	Moban	schizophrenia (typical)
nefazodone	Serzone	depression
nortriptyline	Pamolar	depression (tricyclic)
olanzapine	Zyprexa	schizophrenia (atypical)
oxazepam	Serax	anxiety
paroxetine	Paxil	depression (SSRI), OCD, panic
pemoline	Cylert	ADD
perphenazine	Trilafon	schizophrenia (typical)
phenelzine	Nardil	depression (MAOI)
prazepam	Centrax	anxiety
prochlorperazine	Compazine	schizophrenia (typical)
protriptyline	Vivactil	depression (tricyclic)
quetiapine	Seroquel	schizophrenia (atypical)
risperidone	Risperdal	schizophrenia (atypical)
sertraline	Zoloft	depression (SSRI), OCD, panic
thioridazine	Mellaril	schizophrenia (typical)
thiothixene	Navane	schizophrenia (typical)
tranylcypromine sulfate	Pramate	depression (MAOI)
trazodone	Desyrel	depression (tricyclic)
trifluoperazine	Stelazine, Vesprin	schizophrenia (typical)
trimipramine	Surmontil	depression (tricyclic)
valproic acid	Depakene	bipolar disorder
venlafaxine	Effexor	depression

Psychotropic Medication Reference Chart

Appendix 4.14

This chart is not an all-inclusive list of medications. If you have a question regarding the classification of a medication you may consult websites included in the resource manual, or other on line sources of information, or you may e-mail Teri Shultz, RN with questions TSHULTZ@DHS.STATE.OR.US

Warning: This chart is for reference purposes only and should not be used to replace medical information from prescribing health care professionals or pharmacies.

Many medications are used "off label". Some medications may be used for medical purposes, not psychiatric. To be classified a psychotropic medication the pharmaceutical must be used to alter thought process, mood, or behavior. The determination of "psychotropic medication" is determined by the medications intended use.

Category I: Stimulants, Non-Stimulant and Alpha Agonist Medications

Stimulant Medications are used to treat ADHD.

Expected Benefits of Medication:

- Increased ability to focus
- Decreased distractibility
- Decreased impulsivity
- Decreased hyperactivity

Name of Medication	Dosage	Most Common Side Effects
Ritalin METHYLPHENIDATE	Children ages 6 and older: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum daily dosage 60 mg.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insomnia • Stomach upset, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, changes in growth pattern • Dizziness • Anxiety • Irritability • Headache • Increased blood pressure and pulse

<p>Adderall AMPHETAMINE WITH DEXTROAMPHETAMINE</p>	<p>Children 3-5: Initial daily dosage is 2.5 mg; increased by 2.5 mg weekly intervals until optimum response Children 6 and older: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum daily dosage 40 mg.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>Concerta METHYLPHENIDATE HYDROCHLORIDE</p>	<p>Children ages 6-12: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum daily dosage 54 mg. Adolescents ages 13-17: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum daily dosage 72 mg.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>Methylin METHYLPHENIDATE</p>	<p>Children ages 6 and older: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. maximum daily dosage 60 mg.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>Metadate METHYLPHENIDATE Dexedrine, Dexedrine Spansule, Dextrostat, Liquead DEXTROAMPHETAMINE SULFATE</p>	<p>Children 6 and older: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum daily dosage 80 mg. Children age 6 and older: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum daily dosage of 40 mg. Children ages 3-5: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. 2.5 mg daily increased by 2.5 mg at weekly intervals as needed.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>Vyvanse LISDEXAMFETAMINE DIMESYLATE</p>	<p>Adults and children ages 6-12: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum daily dosage 70 mg.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • Insomnia/Irritability • Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, changes in growth pattern • Increased Blood Pressure/pulse

<p>Focalin DEXMETHYLPHENIDATE HYDROCHLORIDE</p>	<p>Adults and children 6 and older: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum dosage of 20 mg daily in divided doses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tic tremor • Headache • Insomnia irritability • Increased pulse • Anorexia, abdominal pain, nausea, dry mouth • Twitching, tics
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Non Stimulant Medication for ADHD

<p>Name of Medication Strattera ATOMOXETINE</p>	<p>Dosage Adults, children and adolescents who weigh more than 154lbs: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum daily dosage 100mg. Children who weigh less than 70kg: Dosage titrated to achieve optimum response. Maximum dosage of 1.4 mg/kg or 100 mg daily whichever is less</p>	<p>Most Common Side Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stomach upset, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, changes in growth pattern • Constipation • Fatigue • Dry mouth • Dizziness • Trouble sleeping • Mood changes may occur
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Alpha Agonists: Adjunctive Therapy for ADHD

<p>Name of Medication Catapres Clonidine</p>	<p>Dosage Pediatric Dosage: Initially 0.05mg at bedtime titrated to maximum dosage of 0.35 mg daily in divided doses.</p>	<p>Most Common Side Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedation • dry mouth/eyes • BP changes • Dizziness • Nausea, • Depression
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nightmares
Tenex GUANFACINE	Pediatric Dosage : Initially 0.5 mg at bedtime titrated to maximum dosage of 3 mg daily in divided doses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above

Category II: Antidepressants

Antidepressant Medications are used primarily in the treatment of depression, but may also be useful in the treatment of phobias, panic attacks, and other anxiety disorders. Other uses include treating eating disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, PTSD, and ADHD.

Expected benefits of Medication:

- Improvement of depressed mood
- Increased feelings of well being
- Decreased anxiety
- Better control of obsessive-compulsive behaviors

Name of Drug	Dosage	Most Common Side Effects
Prozac Sarafem FLUOXETINE	Adult minimum/maximum dose: 5.0mg/60.0mg Children ages 7-17 with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) Dosage range: 20-60 mg daily. Children ages 8-18 with depression: Dosage range 10-60 mg daily	Common to all SSRIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nausea Decreased appetite, Weight loss or gain Excessive sweating Insomnia Jitteriness, dizziness Increased appetite Dry mouth,
Paxil PAROXETINE	Adult minimum/maximum dose: 10.0mg/60.0mg	Same as above

Celebra CITALOPRAM	<p>Pediatric Dosage: Dose range 10-50 mg/day</p> <p>Adult minimum/maximum dose: 20.0mg/40.0mg</p>	Same as above	
Lexapro ESCITALOPRAM	<p>Pediatric Dosage: Dose range 10-60 mg daily</p> <p>Adult minimum/maximum dose: 10.0mg/20.0mg</p>	Same as above	
Zoloft SERTRALINE	<p>Pediatric Dosage: Dose range 5-20 mg daily</p> <p>Adult minimum/maximum dose: 25.0mg/200.0mg</p>	Same as above	
Wellbutrin BUPROPION	<p>Pediatric Dosage: Dose range 25-200 mg daily</p> <p>Adult minimum/maximum dose: 75.0mg/450.0mg</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agitation • Insomnia • Weight loss • Constipation • Tremors • Seizures
Effexor VENLAFAXINE	<p>Pediatric Dosage: Dose range for children 75-225 mg daily</p> <p>Adolescents: 150-400mg/daily</p> <p>Adult Mini/Max Dose: 50.0mg/375.0mg</p> <p>Pediatric Dosage: Dosage range 75-150mg daily</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdominal pain and cramping • Anorexia • Anxiety • Blurred vision • Chills • Constipation or diarrhea dizziness • Drowsiness • Headache • Insomnia
Cymbalta	Adult Mini/Max Dose: 30.0mg/60.0mg		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nausea

<p>DULOXETINE</p>	<p>Pediatric Dosage: Dosage range 40-60 mg daily</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry mouth • Constipation • Loss of appetite • Fatigue, Drowsiness • Dizziness • Increased sweating • Blurred vision • Rash
<p>Pristiq DESVENLAFAXINE SUCCINATE</p>	<p>Adult Min/Max Dose : 50 MG/100mg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal dreams • Anxiety, dizziness, fatigue, jittery • Insomnia • Blurred vision • Decreased Appetite, weight loss • Diarrhea, dry mouth nausea/vomiting • High blood pressure/pulse
<p>Remeron MIRTAZAPINE</p> <p>Remeron is primarily used for sleep</p>	<p>Adult Dose : 15-45 mg daily Pediatric Dosage : 15-45 mg daily</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal dreams • Somnolence dizziness • Constipation • Increased appetite, weight gain • Non fasting cholesterol and triglyceride increases
<p>Trazodone</p>	<p>Adult Dose : Insomnia 50-150 mg at bedtime Pediatric Dosage : For Insomnia Dosage ranges between 25-100 mg daily at bedtime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drowsiness, dizziness, fatigue confusion • Blurred vision • Nasal congestion • Dry mouth, constipation, nausea, vomiting anorexia • Urinary retention, priapism

